

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LARK SHORN—BLACK
GIRL SING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—CAMILIN.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 846 Broadway—THE
CARTON OF THE FLY OF MAY.LAUREL KERN'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE
DAILY OF THE FLY OF MAY.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway—THE
DAILY OF THE FLY OF MAY.MARY PROCTOR'S THEATRE, 486 Broadway—THE
DAILY OF THE FLY OF MAY.HARMON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—THE
DAILY OF THE FLY OF MAY.STANTON MINSTER, Mechanics Hall, 473 Broad-
way—THE DAILY OF THE FLY OF MAY.MELODRON CONCERT HALL, 839 Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—CONTRA-ALTO CONVENTION.CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 839 Broadway—SONGS,
DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—CONTRA-ALTO CONVENTION.GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway—DRAWING
ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, DANCES, PASTIMES, PARADES, &c.AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway—JAZZES
DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—JULY MILLERS.CENTRAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 48 Bowery—
SONGS, DANCES, &c.—TWO CLOWNS.MEXICAN MUSEUM, 633 Broadway—Day and Even-
ing—Collection of CARVED WAR FIGURES.PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 638 Broadway—
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway—BURLESQUES,
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

General Banks appears to be following up the advantage gained by General Shields at Winchester, and has driven Jackson's rebel troops farther off from the line of the Potomac than before. General Banks' forces advanced upon the rebels in the neighborhood of Woodstock, drove them through it, they meanwhile fighting as they retreated. The rear guard of the latter was constantly engaged with the advanced guard of the former; and during their retreat the rebels set fire to the bridges and succeeded in destroying several of them. At Edensburg they made a stand, but our forces gaining the best of the contest, the rebels again retreated. We present a map of the locality of the contested ground, and our readers will readily be able to trace the course of both armies.

The advance of the main army under General McClellan has recently had some spirited skirmishes with the rebels in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock river. Col. Geary has again made himself prominent in his attacks upon the opposing forces, and in one spirited skirmish succeeded in capturing a number of rebels and killing others. Cavalry skirmishes and artillery contests on a small scale are portions of each day's duties, the contending forces being very near each other on the field.

Commodore Dupont and Commander Gillis report officially the abandonment by the rebels of the formidable batteries on Skidaway and Green islands. They succeeded, however, in removing their artillery before leaving the fortifications. The works were taken possession of by our troops. The evacuation of the Thunderbolt fort, which is only five miles from Savannah, would almost indicate that a very strong defence would not be made to the Union advance upon that city. Skidaway battery was situated on the island of the same name, and commanded the approach by the Augustine river. The island is about twelve miles from the city, and was connected with the main land by bridges. Our map will show the relative positions of the above points with Savannah and Fort Pulaski.

Fort Pulaski is now surrounded by our forces, and the rebels have offered to evacuate, if allowed to march out with the honors of war. This proposition has been peremptorily refused by General Sherman, who demands an unconditional surrender, else he will open a heavy fire upon them on a certain day.

We present our readers with a map of the vicinity of Union City, accompanied by a sketch of the place. We also give a brief sketch of Colonel Buford, whose command has but recently captured this point. The importance of Union City in a military point of view is set forth in the sketch.

The advance of the Union troops through the Cumberland Mountains has been successful. The loyal Tennesseans of the eastern portion of the State will now be able to hold their own against their rebel disposers.

The news from the West still point to Corinth as the spot near which the decisive battle of the war is to be fought. The rebels have congregated in large numbers near this place, and are armed with every kind of weapon known in either ancient or modern warfare. They appear confident that they have rendered Corinth impregnable. The hostile armies, numbering in the aggregate to nearly three hundred thousand men, are rapidly approaching each other near that place, which is situated in the northern part of the State of Mississippi, on a line with and nearly east of the city of Memphis. Our last accounts left the belligerents within fifteen miles of each other, with their pickets extending to within hailing distance. General Beauregard has assumed the command of the rebel forces, and the flower of the rebel army has been sent to his assistance. It is thought in the West that this battle will be the Waterloo of the war.

The general news from the South is very important. The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia. A panic prevails at Charleston, more especially since the capture of Newbern. The inhabitants are flying from the city, and it is expected by the rebels that a terrible blow is soon to be struck in that direction. In Virginia there is a rumor that a battle had occurred in the vicinity of Yorktown, and that it had been abandoned by the rebels. The rebel Ordnance Board had issued an order calling in all the balls that "an be obtained, to be recast for field artillery. General Van Dora and Jeff. Thompson are reported as about to join Beauregard in the Mississippi Valley.

The rebel news about the Merrimac is very curious. The official reports stated that it was

believed that the Merrimac had been hit with effect. A conversation with one of the officers of the Monitor, elicited a statement which we have been in possession of for some time. It was to the effect that when the Merrimac rushed on to the Monitor to run her down, the latter vessel had both her guns loaded. The collision made the Merrimac career, the two guns were then discharged at her, and it was believed by those on the Monitor that both shots took effect just under the iron-clad defence, breaking through everything. The escaped contrabands' statement would almost, if not quite, corroborate this belief, for they state "that the last two shots of the Monitor were represented to be the only ones that seriously injured the Merrimac. These shots were thrown under her shield at the moment she attempted to run the Monitor down." They report also the loss among the crew of the Merrimac to be very heavy, as might be expected if two one hundred and twenty-eight pound shot did really go through the vessel, carrying all before it, and not being able to escape from the opposite iron-clad side, rebounded upon the unfortunate occupants of the vessel, many of whom were, doubtless, severely injured by the splinters.

Advices from Tenerife to the 26th of February state that a French squadron, composed of two ships-of-the-line and four frigates, having on board 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, had put into that port and left for Vera Cruz.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Latham, of California, read the correspondence between the Secretary of State and ex-President Pierce relative to the treasonable designs of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and said he had been repeatedly urged to have a committee appointed to investigate the subject, but that he had no time to take from his duties to his own constituents. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what fraudulent drafts had been accepted by Floyd while at the head of the War Department, and what amount is now outstanding. A bill for the relief of the owners of the Danish bark Joergen Lorentzen was passed. The House resolution in favor of extending pecuniary aid to States desirous of emancipating their slaves was then taken up, and, after a brief discussion, adopted by a vote of thirty-two to ten. The debate on the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then resumed, and continued till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the sale of life annuities, and fixing the value thereof, was introduced and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Senate resolution providing that whenever military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field or department, the President may make such assignment without regard to seniority of rank, was adopted by a vote of eighty-one to forty. At the request of the Contract Committee an order was adopted that Aaron Higgins, of Boston, be brought before the bar of the House on the charge of contempt, for neglecting or refusing to appear, in accordance with a subpoena of the Speaker, before a sub-committee of the same. The remainder of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, the clauses relative to stamp duties, expresses, and goods entered at custom houses being under consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In our State Senate yesterday, the bill legalizing certain acts of our Common Council was passed. A bill renewing the charter of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institute was introduced, and, by unanimous consent, read a third time and passed. Several bills of little general interest were reported upon favorably. Among those so acted upon was that extending the time for the construction and the route of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad. The bill for the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents was ordered to a third reading. The concurrent resolution approving of the scheme of the President's late special message, for co-operation with States desirous to abolish slavery, was discussed at some length and finally adopted, by twenty-four yeas to three nays. In the Assembly, the bill to suppress the concert saloons occupied a considerable portion of the session. It was considered in Committee of the Whole, and several members spoke on the subject; but no amendments were adopted, nor any decisive action taken on it, it being finally referred to the Cities Committee, to perfect and report complete. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was debated, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for a loan of ten thousand dollars to the People's College was also ordered to a third reading. The bill for the sale of Quarantine was made the special order for to-day. We have received the report made to the Assembly on Tuesday evening by the select committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the State Military Board in the fitting out of volunteers for the war. An abstract of this interesting document will be found in the despatch of our Albany correspondent, in another column.

This day will be devoted, in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, in response to Executive proclamation, to fasting and prayer.

The following table exhibits the pay which the patriot soldiers of the Revolution received, compared with the present compensation of those of the same grade in the United States Army, and also the amount that is promised by Jeff. Davis:

Pay in Rev'n.	Present pay.	Rebel pay.
Colonel.....	\$15	175
Lieut. Colonel.....	10	120
Major.....	50	70
Captain.....	40	60
First Lieutenant.....	30	50
Second Lieutenant.....	25	40
Sergeant.....	10	25
Corporal.....	7	15
Private.....	6	13

Of the States now in rebellion, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were part of the original thirteen. Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796; Louisiana was purchased in 1803; Mississippi was admitted in 1817; Florida was purchased in 1821; Arkansas was admitted in 1836, and Texas in 1845.

In the latest intelligence from New Orleans it is stated that the Vigilance Committee of that city have decided that gold and silver are contraband, and that whoever receives or offers any of the precious metals in trade is a traitor and an enemy to the cause of the South. They have also enacted that Confederate shipmasters are the only true currency, all else being trash. Great people.

The petition for the removal of the present Secretary of the Navy which is in circulation in Boston has already been signed by a large number of prominent citizens, embracing shipowners and professional seamen.

In Tuesday's edition we stated that Captain Jacob A. Cobb, master of the steamer Acorn, had arrived in Havana, and publicly declared his intention of running the blockade with her, and of entering the Confederate service. We have since been informed by a respectable merchant of this city that he is not master of the Acorn, but commands the Wizard King, which sailed from Boston for Ship Island last Monday week, and that he is a thoroughgoing Union man.

Late advices from New Granada state that trade at Savannah was very dull. There had not been any water in the canal for seven weeks, and there were no goods received from Baranquilla for ship-

ment. The brig Phoenix had not received any cargo for 45 days. Hopes were entertained of having water every day.

We have files of the *Publicador Maranhense*, of Brazil, to the 24th of February; but they do not contain any news of importance. In an article in the paper of the latest date, on the rebellion in the United States, the editor says:—"The war does not present anything like a decisive character. On either side they are fortifying themselves and collecting troops, issuing proclamations and raising money; but whenever an advance is made it is generally by small columns of three or four regiments, with two or three batteries of artillery. They fire a great deal on each side; and, notwithstanding all this, there are ordinarily only reported two or three dead, and the wounded something less." It is to be presumed that the great distance of our contemporary from the centre of operations has prevented him from hearing of the great battles recently fought.

From Japan we are informed that the British Envoy, Mr. Alcock, has given notice to English subjects that the provisions for the opening of the various ports and places from the commencement of the present year, as places for their residence and for the purpose of trade are suspended until further notice, in so far as respects the city of Jedo, and that no British subject shall be permitted to come to or reside there without special warrant and authority from the British Consul; the consent and concurrence of the government of the Tycoon being also required. The French and American Envoys have issued similar notices to the subjects of their respective countries.

Late advices from India state that in the Dutch territories on the west coast of Sumatra and in the islands lying off its earthquakes of excessive violence took place in February and March, accompanied by violent commotions in the sea, the waters retiring to a great distance and then rushing back with frightful force and sweeping everything before them. On the island of Simeo almost the whole of the houses were destroyed, and out of a population of about eleven hundred nearly eight hundred perished. In Banda the nutmeg crops suffered much injury.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Nelson J. Waterbury in the chair pro tem. Samuel B. Randall was re-elected City Superintendent of Schools, and Henry Kiddle Assistant Superintendent. The Committee on Teachers reported adversely to employing a German teacher in the First ward, which, after a long debate, was referred to the Committee on Supplies and Schoolbooks. The sum of \$3,655 was appropriated to pay for the warming and ventilating apparatus in Ward School No. 34, in the Thirteenth ward. After transacting some further routine business the Board adjourned.

No business of public importance was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 702 emigrants arrived here during the week ending on the 2d inst., making a total of 4,696 during the present year, against 8,201 up to the same date in 1861. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 784. The Treasurer's report shows that there is a balance of \$2,849 1/2 remaining in the bank to the credit of the Commissioners.

Deputy United States Marshal John Jenkins, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city with four of the crew of the schooner Pioneer, captured as a prize off Key West. Mr. Jenkins delivered his prisoners over to Marshal Murray.

William Henry Hawkins, a colored steward on board the ship Lammerger, was sentenced by Judge Shipman yesterday to be hanged on the 27th of June next, for the murder of Captain Adams, of that vessel, when on the high seas.

The return to the attachment issued against Captain Petty for a contempt of the writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Messrs. Mathews and Ireland, who were arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, was to have been made yesterday, and it was expected that the City Judge would render a decision upon the constitutionality of the law. Captain Petty was in attendance, in charge of the Sheriff. Judge McCann announced that by an understanding with counsel the final determination of the case was postponed till next Tuesday.

The market for beef cattle yesterday remained substantially the same as last week. The market was moderately supplied, and the cattle were of a good average quality. The demand was accordingly pretty active, and dealers had little trouble in obtaining full prices. We quote a range of 6 1/2 c. a 9 c. a 9 1/2 c., but scarcely any mild cows and veals were steady and unchanged. Sheep and lambs continue in good request, at prices varying from \$3 50 a \$6 a \$6, and with sales of choice as high as \$5 50 a \$7. Swine sold at 4 1/2 c. a 4 1/2 c. for corn fed, and at 3 1/2 c. a 4 c. for still fed. The total receipts were 3,477 head, 167 cows, 604 veals, 5,378 sheep and lambs and 11,031 swine.

Wall street was again very dull yesterday. Speculators are all waiting for a battle. Stocks were generally 1/4 a 1/2 lower, though without activity. Leading stocks are scarce. Money was easy at 6 a 7 per cent. Exchange was firm, and gold was 1/4 higher.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of about 100 bales, nearly all to spinners and to go out of the market. The prices closed on the basis of 27 1/2 c. a 28 c. for middling uplands. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that 1,000 bales of New Orleans, cargo of the prize steamer Magnolia, are to be sold by J. C. Clapp, United States Marshal, for the Southern district of Florida, on the 8th inst., at Lambier's wharf, Atlantic dock. Samples are to be on exhibition at Hiram Denner's office, No. 113 Wall street, on the 6th and 7th inst.; payments to be made in funds received by the Assistant United States Treasurer on deposit. Flour was in moderate demand, while common and medium grades were rather firmer, and extra grades unchanged. Wheat was inactive, while choice lots were scarce and firm; inferior qualities were dull and irregular and sales light. Corn was in fair demand, with sales of Western mixed at 56 c. a 60 c., in store and delivered. Pork was rather firmer, with more doing; sales embraced new mess at \$13 87 1/2 a \$14, and prime do. at \$10 a \$10 50. Sugar was steady, with sales of about 700 hogs. Coffee was steady. The cargo of the P. C. Warwick, comprising 4,000 bags of Rio, was sold on private terms. Naval stores were quiet. The price of brigs was sold in Philadelphia to-day for \$4,000, and her cargo, comprising of 1,000 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 92 1/2 c. a 96 c. per gallon. Freight rates were moderate, while rates for most articles were unchanged.

President Lincoln on Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which has been for some days past the subject of an exciting debate in the Senate, will doubtless, before many days are over, be sent up to the President for his signature, and in the form of a positive, peremptory and decisive act of emancipation. The proposition of Mr. Willey, of Virginia, to submit the project to a vote of the people of the District, having been rejected in the Senate by a vote of twenty-four against it to thirteen in favor of submission, we may take it for granted that no such proposition will be embraced in the bill as it will go up to the White House. But such a bill may come back, and we think will come back, with a submission clause as the condition of the President's endorsement. A word or two upon this important matter.

What are the antecedents of Mr. Lincoln touching the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? His record is well known and consistent, from 1845-6 down to the present day. He was a whig member of Congress from Illinois during our war with Mexico, and it was during this interesting epoch of our sectional slavery agitation that he introduced a bill in the House of Representatives defining his plan

for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was a bill of gradual emancipation, beginning with the children of the slaves born after a certain day; and these children were to be apprentices until twenty-one years of age, when they were to be entirely free. The bill further provided for a submission of the act to the people of the District, and that the act should not take effect until the President had issued his proclamation announcing that a majority of the voters of the District had approved it at the polls. Such were the wise, humane and conservative views of Mr. Lincoln on this subject some sixteen years ago. Again, in his remarkable Illinois electioneering campaign with Senator Douglas in 1858, these views were substantially repeated, especially this paramount idea that any bill passed for the abolition of slavery in said District ought to be submitted to a vote of its people.

And yet again, we find this ruling idea of Mr. Lincoln reproduced in his late message to Congress in reference to the emancipation of the slaves in our border slave States. He consistently affirms and advocates the right of the people of each State concerned to a controlling voice upon this question. Why not, then, give the same privilege to the people of the District of Columbia? Ah! replies Mr. Senator Sumner, you forget that Congress has the express constitutional authority of "exclusive legislation" for the District of Columbia, "in all cases whatsoever." Granted; and yet it appears that John Quincy Adams, to whom Mr. Sumner refers for the justification of his own most violent abolition notions, held the ground, on all occasions, that, whenever Congress should proceed to the abolition of slavery in said District, its people should be allowed to determine, yes or nay, the fate of the bill.

The well known public record of Mr. Lincoln, however, of the last sixteen years, will answer our purpose, including his late emancipation message. It is clearly in favor of a submission to the people in this case. Hence we have great faith in our conclusion that this bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia will not secure his signature without this feature of submission. Upon the broad ground of expediency and the fitness of things he will have every inducement to veto the peremptory bill of the Senate. Such a veto would be worth half a dozen warlike victories for the Union cause. It would satisfy the border slave States of the inflexible good faith of Mr. Lincoln's administration; it would satisfy them and the honest people of the cotton States that President Lincoln is faithfully prosecuting this war for no other object than the "integrity of the Union," including the integrity of the local institutions of our rebellious States, slavery and all. The great moral victory of such a veto will be twofold. It will deprive the secession leaders and firebrands of the South of their political stock in trade, and leave them to their desperate fortunes, utterly defenceless before the Southern people; and it will disarm our disorganizing revolutionary abolition faction of the North, and render them powerless for further mischief, in view of the cordial concentration of all the conservative elements of the whole country around our steadfast and patriotic President.

Standing in the breach against all our disunion cliques and conspirators, North and South, we confidently rely upon President Lincoln to turn this arbitrary bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia to a good account in behalf of the Union. We rely upon his adherence to the doctrine of submission to a vote of the people. The country has seen enough of him to feel assured that he is not to be shaken from his honest convictions. In the authoritative peace offerings to the people of Tennessee, proclaimed by Governor Johnson, Mr. Lincoln has shown that he is disposed to make the most generous concessions to our revolted States, to win them back to the Union. We are sanguine, therefore, of an instructive veto to this abolition bill for the District of Columbia, should it come to him without the essential clause providing for a ratifying vote of the people directly concerned. Let our abolition schemers try the experiment. We have indicated our opinion and our reasons for it, and we await the final issue with perfect confidence.

While exercising in every possible way all the means and instruments in his power to conciliate the suffering people of the South while putting down the armed rebels of our revolted States, we cannot for a moment entertain the thought that Mr. Lincoln will step aside from this conciliatory policy to give vitality to a bill which every Southern State has over and over again denounced as a sufficient cause in itself for a dissolution of the Union, to sign a bill which even John Quincy Adams repudiated as unwise, unsafe, inexpedient and unjust. We rely upon the wisdom, sagacity and justice of President Lincoln.

THE TAX UPON NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

The opposition offered by Mr. Colfax to the tax upon advertisements will not, we trust, be taken to represent the sentiments of the great newspaper interests of the country upon the subject. Mr. Colfax is an editor, it is true; but such small provincial papers as he is connected with can in no sense be regarded as public instructors. Their only mission is to engender party divisions and to circulate gossip and scandal, and the less we have of them the better for the community. The effect of the tax would be to diminish their number and to improve greatly the tone of the remainder. This is just what we are wanting here. We are suffering from a plethora of bad newspapers—from too much demagoguism, in fact, taking that particular form. The English made a great mistake when they followed our example and encouraged the establishment of penny papers. They will as certainly pay the penalty for it in political outbreaks and revolution, as we are now doing. For our course is clear. We shall have to revolutionize upwards, beginning with the newspaper press; and taxation is one of the most effective means of accomplishing that object. It is curious to see men like Mr. Colfax endeavoring to shirk their share of the burdens of the war. Why, the republican journalists did more than any other class to produce the complications that led to it. For our own part, although up to the last moment we strained every effort to avert the calamities of civil strife, we shall cheerfully shoulder our proportion of the pecuniary responsibilities that it has entailed upon the country. This tax upon our advertisements will be enormous; but we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that the amendment reducing it from five to three per cent is unwise, and that it should be put back again to the former amount, Mr. Colfax to the contrary notwithstanding.

Who Shall be Senator?

Gaming is a vice which increases with practice and is strengthened by disappointment. Greeley and Raymond, of the *Tribune* and *Times*, are sad instances of this vice. They have been up to all sorts of games during their wicked lives, have never succeeded very well in any, and yet keep on playing with insane perseverance. Long ago Raymond was so notorious a gambler that he achieved for himself the title of the "Little Villain." Greeley followed closely in Raymond's tracks, and has become inseparably connected in history with the Matteson draft for a cool thousand. Raymond tried stock jobbing, and Greeley went into the gift enterprise business. Both of them tried to rob us with bogus bets, and backed down before our square offers. Both of them had a large finger in Jeff. Davis' game of rebellion, and both of them dabbled in the jobs of the Ring. Now, ambitious of trying for higher stakes, both of these worthies have taken off their coats, shuffled their cards and led out in the very nice little game of "Who shall be Senator?"

Preston King was packed off to Washington, a few years ago, to represent the republicans of this State in the Senate. He has been squeezed as dry as a used lemon during his occupation of that distinguished position, and his republican friends have grown tired of him, and resolved to send him off to the northern part of the State, at the close of his present term, to rustication and retirement. This resolve cleared the board for Greeley and Raymond's little game, and they have entered upon it with determined zeal. Greeley, with his proverbial honesty and fairness, comes out and announces that he is not a candidate. This is Greeley's mode of shying his castor into the ring or putting his counters upon the table; for all Greeley's friends know that his words are to be taken by contraries, like bad dreams on a rainy night. Raymond, with that strategical ability which distinguished him among the elbows of the Minto and in the run from Manassas, has gone up to Albany and intrenched himself in the Legislature, where the main, decisive battle will have to be fought. At the outset each of the players chose a friend and partner in the game, and each stabbed his friend in the back, as Iago stabbed Rodrigo, as soon as he became troublesome and dangerous. Greeley discovered, all at once, that Dana, his confederate in the *Tribune*, was after the Senatorship on his own hook. A row ensued that shook the *Tribune* office from top to bottom. The street in front was crowded with excited spectators, expecting every moment to see Greeley precipitated from the fourth story window, or Dana hanging helpless from the chimney, by the seat of his trousers, as a trophy of victory. The suspense was fearful.

Inside the *Tribune* office all was confusion and perspiration. Dana hit Greeley over the head with the account books of the establishment; but this proved to be perfect blank shot. Greeley retaliated by overwhelming Dana with back files of the *Tribune*, heavy with the "Just One" confession and the "Forward to Richmond" articles. Dana knocked Greeley into a cocked hat and a corner by a splendid chance carrom with one of A. Oakley Hall's pamphlets. For a moment Dana seemed to have won the battle; but in the nick of time the inevitable African rushed up to the assistance of the discomfited gambler, and poor Dana was cruelly assisted to the sidewalk and locked out in the cold by the combined efforts of the negro, an old lady from Boston and a Metropolitan policeman. The *Times* office, opposite, smiled its approval grimly; but Raymond was too great a strategist to make such a public display of his quarrel. He had taken General Wadsworth as his partner in the Senatorial game; and the General was disposed, like Dana, to make a little capital for himself. Raymond discovered this; but did he proceed to rough and tumble scratch and gouge, in the style of the wildcat Greeley? Not at all. Raymond managed Wadsworth in a much more gentlemanly way, and laid him out cold by a keen falsehood. For several days he went about saying that Wadsworth had written him a letter attacking McClellan. This killed Wadsworth with the administration republicans. This accomplished, Raymond wrote to the *Atlas* and *Argus* denying his own story. This killed Wadsworth with the abolition republicans, and made an end of him everywhere. Compare the style of Greeley with the style of Raymond, and see how effectually each makes his game, but what different means are employed.

Who will win this little game we are not yet able to decide. Raymond will make his grand attack via the Broadway Railroad, and intends to fit up one of the cars of that swindling institution in gorgeous style for his triumphal chariot. Greeley conducts the fight upon his general principles of the inevitable negro and the game of grab, and relies upon his white hat, coat and boots to carry the day, as Louis Napoleon once tried to conquer France by dressing in his uncle's old clothes. Xerxes once prepared himself a triumphal chariot only for some one else to use; and so may Raymond. Louis Napoleon did not conquer France, but won a prison; and so may Greeley. From historical precedents, therefore, we are rather of the opinion that, while Greeley and Raymond are quarrelling over the game, some outsider will pocket the stakes. We sincerely hope it may be so; for a very old adage says that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues. Meanwhile the game is worth watching.

AN OLD FOOL JOURNAL'S IDEA OF NEWS.—The *Journal of Commerce* has an article on the fabricated news circulating in Wall street for the purpose of stockjobbing, giving an account of terrible disasters to our arms, which, of course, have no foundation. The *Journal* lays this to the charge of the telegraph and the "correspondents of certain newspapers," whose business it is to "make news when there is none."

Now the telegraph, the correspondents of the newspapers and their employers are entirely innocent of these false reports, as every person except an old fogey Rip Van Winkle journalist can readily understand. What is it that renders a newspaper successful? Publishing the truth every day about all important matters which have occurred the day before. It is, therefore, the interest of a newspaper to ascertain the truth about public affairs, and to promptly publish the same. It is only a journal behind the age—which pays for intelligence five dollars where an enterprising paper pays a thousand—that could conceive the idea of inventing news. If it were not for the censorship there would be no such lying reports, in Wall street; for the facts would be published every day, and deception could not be practiced. When the

censorship is entrusted to some aid-de-camp—a captain of artillery or a lieutenant of infantry—what can be expected? An ordinary compositor in a newspaper office would know far better than these what would be proper to send and what to withhold. Even in the higher regions we have observed the same fog. Mr. Edward tried his hand a while at the censorship, and found it anything but agreeable. He got rid of it and transferred it to Cameron, who soon got tired of it. Mr. Stanton next took it up, and, if he is not sick of it already, we premise he soon will be.

A committee of half a dozen newspaper proprietors would be the best censors. They would know exactly what to publish and what to omit. Such a committee would not, of course, be left to themselves, publish the movements of troops in progress, or anything that would give valuable information to the enemy. The public would have security for the truth of the news published, and no person would be misled by stockjobbing fabrications.

THE LETTERS OF BULL RUN RUSSELL.—We publish in another part of this day's paper two letters from the pen of Bull Run Russell to the *London Times*. It seems that, after retreating from Washington and its vicinity till the indignation of the military whom he had maligned had time to cool down, he has ventured to return to that city again, but not till he finds our army has advanced into Virginia, and he is perfectly safe. He says he declines accompanying any of the divisions of the army. Wise resolution. A stray bullet might dispose of him while running away, as he did at Manassas, contributing greatly to the panic, if not creating it, by his precipitate flight. His present letters are a good specimen of what is called rignmarole. Without order, arrangement or connection, they jumble all sorts of topics together in such promiscuous confusion as might be expected from a portentious loafer, who had become somewhat oblivious by his potations and his reasoning faculty decidedly impaired. We have extracted them on the same principle that the Spartans used to exhibit their slaves drunk—for the purpose of disgusting their children with the vice of intemperance. They are, at the same time, so highly amusing that they ought to be inserted in the next edition of Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature."

BENEVOLENCE, HUMANITY AND OYSTERS.—Mr. Thomas D. Downing, of No. 3 Broad street, whose benevolence and oysters are well known in this community, and better appreciated than the humanity of fanatics like Wendell Phillips, who have deluged the country with blood for an abstract idea, is soliciting contributions for a bazaar, to be held next month, in aid of the Colored Orphan Asylum of this city. This is what we call practical philanthropy; and if, instead of occupying themselves with the condition of the negroes down South, and sending pretended educational missions amongst them, to render that condition worse, those who assume to be friends of the colored race would, like Mr. Downing, devote their attention to their moral training at home, their claim to that title would not be called in question. Mr. Downing's bivalves are good; but his example is better. We recommend both to the digestion of our abolition friends.

BAD FAITH AND DESPERATE STRAITS OF THE REBEL LEADERS.—Jeff. Davis' secret message to the rebel Congress, recommending that the Confederate prisoners exchanged by us be released from their parole not to serve against the federal government is the most convincing evidence that we have as yet had that the rebel leaders have lost all hopes of success. They are so badly off for men that they prefer putting a stop to any further exchanges with us, and incurring the shame of giving a legislative sanction to perjury, to losing the services of the comparatively small number of prisoners that have been returned to them. Nothing but a profound conviction of the insufficiency of their resources could have impelled them to resort to such a measure. It disgraces them before the world; but men who have drunk so deep of infamy need care but little for this.

ABOLITION STRATEGY—ATTACKS ON THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR.—The newspaper generals, who fight the battles of the republic on paper whilst they allow others to combat the enemy on the field, have, we see, dropped McClellan and commenced assailing the President and Secretary of War for the assumed inaction of our armies at the present time. Inaction, forsooth! Do these thirsters after blood pretend to be ignorant of the fact that there are just now a dozen great battles in preparation! The inaction of which they speak is but the stillness before the hurricane. When the storm comes we can promise them something besides April showers.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMN.—In the triple sheet of the *HERALD* yesterday there were thirty-two columns of advertisements, embracing one thousand two hundred and seventy-five announcements of wants, sales, to let, amusements, miscellaneous notices, &c. There was included in these one column of marriages and obituary notices—the whole presenting a vast index and panoramic view of the movements, the wants, the life and death, and the pulsation of the hearts of the mercantile and commercial community, as well as of the private residents of this great city.

SOMETHING HITCHED.—The *World* has discovered that the Secretary of the Interior has been doing something wrong in the contract line. The charge comes from a queer source, and it will probably be found that Secretary Smith's delinquency lies in his blocking another of the fat jobs of the *World* speculators.

The Navy.

The new side-wheel gunboat *Comet* was launched on Tuesday afternoon, from the ways between ship house No. 1 and 2, at the Charleston Navy Yard. She is a light draught steamer, and is intended for river navigation.

The United States gunboat Quaker City, Commander Frailay, was at Curacao on the 18th ult., last from St. Domingo—all well. The *Trinidad* sailed from Curacao on the 12th, on a cruise.

The deserters from Fort Pulaski. Charles A. Brown and William Gleeman, the deserters from Fort Pulaski, arrived in this city on Tuesday afternoon by the *Oriental*. The former is the son of Benjamin Brown, the house mover of this city, and was born in New York in 1835. The latter was born in Germany, but is a citizen of New York. They at once returned to their friends as soon as they landed, and may be expected that much joy greeted their reappearance at their residences.